

The Qu'Appelle Press.

Vol. V.

QU'APPELLE, W.T.C., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1890.

No. 35.

Business Directory.

WINNIPEG.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

QU'APPELLE.

WM. SMITH,
Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and
Real Estate Agent.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon, Main street.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.

H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete
farmers outfits always on hand.

JAGGER & DAVIES,
Agents for Pianos, Organs and anything in
the music line.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in
Fresh and Cured Meat, Sausages, etc.

G. M. BAILEY,
Boot and Shoe repairing promptly executed
on the premises formerly known as the Mc
Manus hotel.

R. STEVENSON, B.A.,
(OF CAMBRIDGE),
ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
QU'APPELLE.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & DICKSON,
Barristers, Advocates, etc.

D. L. SCOTT, Q.C. W. C. HAMILTON,
REGINA.

A. D. DICKSON, QU'APPELLE.
Office, first door south of the Queen's
Hotel, Qu'Appelle Street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
Improved Farms or Town Property,
AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

W. SYME REIDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrange-
ments can be made at my office, or at the
Business Office.

QU'APPELLE.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

W. D. McFarlane,

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

Contractor in Plastering,

Bricklaying & Mason Work.

Estimates Furnished on short Notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The patronage of the public solicited.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,

CURRY COMBS,

BORST BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TACKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Business Change.

THE undersigned has purchased the busi-
ness of Mr. F. E. Durot carried on in
Qu'Appelle under the management of Mr.
W. E. Ingraham, and will keep in stock a
full line of

Watches, Clocks,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Particular attention paid to Repairing all
kinds of Fine Watches.

Orders by Mail or Stage promptly
Attended to.

R. B. FERGUSON,

QU'APPELLE.

JAS. BROWN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO FRANK MARWOOD.

General Blacksmiths

—AND—

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

QU'APPELLE.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or
interfering horses. Flow Shares made to
order and satisfaction guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds of wood work promptly
attended to.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

G. H. V. BULYEA

QU'APPELLE.

Insurance & General Agent.

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

Flour Feed, Etc.

Agent for the Celebrated Roberts Organ

In stock, a full line of Coffins & Caskets.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

R. JOHNSTON,

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards & Wagons

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress
by our own correspondents.

—Lots of rain and grain and grass grow-
ing to beat anything.

—Rev. J. Tozeland is holding a series of
spiritual services in the Methodist church
here.

—The annual Picnic of this settlement
will be held on Saturday, July 12th, in the
bluffs on Mr. G. Elliott's farm. There will
be races, jumping and other amusements.

FAIRVIEW.

GRENFELL.

—The cricket match played here between
Qu'Appelle and Grenfell resulted in a great
victory for the Qu'Appelle eleven. As will
be seen from the score the appearance was
against Qu'Appelle at the beginning of the
second innings, but Foster and Widman by
their brilliant play ended the game, with
six wickets to fall. In the second innings
they all won the applause of both sides by
their magnificent catch of a "four" hit. The fol-
lowing is the score:

QU'APPELLE.—1st INNINGS.

R. Chapman, b. Kirkland..... 33

G. Elliot, c. Foster, b. Williams..... 3

H. Green, b. Widman..... 0

R. Rowley, b. Williams..... 0

G. Chisom, c. McLaren, b. Spurling..... 0

F. Aston, b. Kirkland..... 12

G. Foster, c. M. Eaton, b. Kirkland..... 4

C. Tyson, c. Williams, b. Spurling..... 0

P. Elms, b. Spurling..... 0

P. Elms, c. Williams, b. Spurling..... 0

F. Reeves, not out..... 1

Wides..... 1

Total..... 61

GRENFELL.—2nd INNINGS.

Chapman, b. W. G. Williams..... 0

Elliot, c. O..... 0

Green, b. Widman..... 18

Rowley, b. Williams..... 2

Chisom, b. Spurling..... 18

Foster, b. Williams..... 1

Chisom, b. Spurling..... 1

Wides..... 1

Total..... 49

QU'APPELLE.—2nd INNINGS.

A. McLaren, c. Rowley, b. Elliot..... 0

R. S. Foster, c. Rowley, b. Elliot..... 0

H. H. Spurling, b. Aston..... 2

M. G. Williams, b. Elliot..... 2

R. Widman, b. Aston..... 6

P. Lloyd, b. Elliot..... 0

P. Kirkland, b. Aston..... 0

H. Todd, c. Chisom, b. Aston..... 4

A. Whitfield, not out..... 11

F. Bell, b. Aston..... 9

R. H. Carter, b. Chapman..... 2

Wides..... 7

Total..... 49

QU'APPELLE.—2nd INNINGS.

Williams, c. Chapman..... 0

McLaren, c. O..... 0

SUMMERBURY.

The following is the standing of pupils in
Summerbury school for June. Names in
order of merit.

Forster, V. A. Rebecca Fleming, Lovina
Ingram, Victoria Fleming, Bertha Linnell,
William Fleming.

THIRD SEX.—Stewart Fleming, Maat Al-
dred, George Fleming, John Aldred, Phoebe
Lamb, Edward Ingram.

THIRTH SEX.—Maggie Fleming, Jeremiah
Ingram.

FIRST SEX.—Aggie Fleming, William Al-
dred.

FIRST JUN.—Davis Fleming, Joseph Al-
dred.

The above report is based on regular at-
tendance and actual school-room work. To-
tal number who have attended during the
month, 17. Average 14.

COTHAM.

—Cotham, near Broadview, N. W. T., has
completed its arrangements for celebrating
Dominion Day. The event is fixed for Thurs-
day, July 12th, and will consist of a regatta
and a picnic for both settlers and all
comers, the prizes offered will be larger than
on any previous occasion, and a contingent
of local spectators and competitors are ex-
pected from far and wide. The humorous
element is to be represented by many ex-
cits, and there are to be several competitions
of a varied kind especially for the benefit of
the ladies. An enjoyable day is expected
all round.

—The new school house is approaching
completion, and the settlement is now turn-
ing its attention to the affairs of the church.
A glebe of forty acres has been secured.
E. J. Boush has been appointed church
warden. The Rev. F. V. Baker and his
congregation, Rev. Mr. Ouse, are both very
and deservedly popular, and all that is now
wanted is money to build a church.

—The weather continues to be splendid
growing weather, and the crops are "push-
ing" as the French say, in capital style.
There have been no thunder storms, more
rain, and more sunshine. Up to the 8th
inst. there has been a considerable rain fall
in June, as measured by Wm. Grant, with
government standard instruments. Gophers
are scarce.

REGINA.

—For some time past S. S. Phillips has
been engaged in the construction of a steam
boat. It is now ready for transportation,
and on Monday was taken to Long Lake,
where it will be launched. A four horse
power engine will be the motive power.
The owner of the steamer is Mr. Boushfield.
He will charter it to pleasure, and pleasure
seekers in general.

—The public schools closed yesterday for
summer vacation. On Friday a public ex-
amination of all the departments was held,
at which a large number of parents and
others, including Mr. Davis, M. P., and Rev.
Mr. Dawson attended. All were pleased with
the progress and development evinced by
the pupils. On the following three days,
examinations for entrance to the high school
were held.

—W. G. Weatt, who removed to Regina
from Victoria a few months ago, went down to
the latter place last week and returned on
Sunday morning with a bride, having been
married on Saturday to Miss Roberts, daughter
of W. Cobb, Esq., of Victoria. They are
residing on Oliver street. On Friday, 20th
inst. another wedding was celebrated at the
Presbyterian manse, Regina. Perry H.
Hewer, of Pengerich, being united to Miss
Faith Maudie Butler, fourth daughter of
Capt. John O. Butler, Madras army.

A very successful concert was held in
the Presbyterian church last Friday evening,
being the second annual concert of
Knock church Sunday school. The church
was profusely and tastefully decorated with
flowers and the programme was appropriate
to the occasion. The attendance was large,
and the musicians of the orchestra, dona-
tions were received to swell the laudatory
fund of the school. It is intended as early
as possible to build Sunday school rooms
apart from the church building, and about
a year and a half ago, with three in view,
a fund was opened, which is now assuming
very gratifying proportions. A most plea-
sant feature of last evening's programme was
and addressed by the Rev. Alexander
Campbell, of Brandon, formerly pastor of
the congregation, who with Mrs. Campbell,
a paying her former home a visit. Mr.
Campbell's presence is most cordially wel-
comed by all Regina's citizens.

BATTLEFORD.

Saskatchewan Herald.

—The recent rains have filled the creeks
and ponds higher than they have been at
any time this year.

—Hay prospects are good, and having
plenty of stock the farmers will not need as
much as they did last year.

—The Saskatchewan race eight feet at
Edmonton on Friday evening, and several
feet in the evening, a quantity of
lumber that was on the bank to be sent
down, and sent by rail, and the lumber
was sent by rail for the safety of some
of the lumber to town that was on the
bank to be sent by rail.

—Rain enough and to spare. It fell more
or less every day last week, but with partial
drought on Friday and Saturday. From
Friday morning, Friday night and Saturday
morning it came in heavy showers (the
morning, and continued, but in less quan-
tity). The soil got so wet that it was not
at all bad for crops, and the new season
is a success as far as the crop is concerned.
The crops are doing well, and the season
is a success as far as the crop is concerned.

TOUCHWOOD.

—Hay will be very plentiful this year—al-
though that is nothing surprising, as Touch-
wood is not a far distance from hay and
water, which, even in bad years, make it a
first-class stock raising district. With its
four churches, five schools, two stores, three
post offices, one telegraph office, all within a
radius of twenty miles, Touchwood is only
waiting for the "Northwest Central" to
strike it, to become one of our most thriving
settlements.

—Here, as elsewhere, although the season
opened late, large areas have been seeded,
and thanks to the abundance and alternation
of shower and sunshine, the crops are look-
ing better than for years past. Large crops
of wheat, barley, and oats, are now being
sown by the settlers on Round Plain and
elsewhere. The Indians under the able and
energetic guidance of Mr. Agent Hilton
Keith, have sown upwards of 100 acres of
wheat, besides oats, barley, etc., in smaller
proportion, and an extensive root crop. A
further word about these Indians. Though
far removed from the railway and with no
chance to earn money by selling wood and
hay, etc., they are making surprising steps
towards being self supporting. Within the
last four years a great change has been slow-
ly, but surely, coming over them. They are
beginning, nearly all, to have substantial
houses, whitewashed and thatched, large and
well cultivated fields, fenced in a manner
that would astonish many whites; their
cattle are increasing and many of the women
are already making very fair butters. They have
four well built school houses, two of which
are boarding schools, at which upwards of
100 children are being educated. The In-
dian agent, Mr. Keith, takes a great interest
in these schools, encouraging the Indians to
send their children, and otherwise helping
along the good work done by them, and he
can justly pride himself on the success that
has crowned his efforts in this, perhaps the
most important branch of the work of the
civilization of the Indians.

CALGARY.

—Work of construction commenced on
the Calgary and Edmonton railway last week
when a cross section party under Engineer
Kerby commenced operations five miles ap-
proximately from Calgary. This is the first
practical construction, so that the building
of the road north may be said to have
actually begun.

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT.

—Say the notorious liquor alderman
of Indianapolis, recently pardoned from the
penitentiary by President Harrison, thinks
he is as good as the man who makes license
laws and the voters who support them. In
his book just from the press, he says:

"A man always ought to be ready to give
a reason for his choice of callings. Some
say liquor is respectable. If that is true,
the law of Indiana are respectable, and
consequently the men who made the laws
are respectable. If the man who sells
liquor is respectable, the man who makes
liquor must also be respectable, and the
man who drinks liquor belongs to the same
class. There is no way that I know of for
the people of the state, their representatives,
the law makers, the man who distills the
beverage, the man who sells, those who sell
wholesale and retail, and the man who
drinks to escape the same verdict unless the
court that tries the case is so warped and
prejudiced, so mean and contemptible, as to
punish a foe and let a friend escape."

SOMETHING TO SING.

AND "AFTER LATE SING."

We drink the water pure that flows
From crystal fount and hill;
Our chalice bright no poison knows,
To bright and blent and kill.

The score of Eden is our drink,
From towering spirit free;
We quaff it from the fountain's brink,
No other drink we seek.

The water cool our thirst soon slakes,
Pours freshness through our frame,
Both hand and mind stronger makes,
Nor ever lingers to shame.

The blithe some jark drinks from our cup,
The lion quaffs on spring;
It keeps the monster's courage up,
It makes the stronger sing.

No attic here of sparkling wine,
It wells forth fresh and free;
Prepared by love and power divine,
Our beverage to be.

The flowers up the daisies bright,
And grow both fresh and fair;
The trees on water gain their might,
And plentiful produce bear.

No head when lush within the bowl
Where water sparkles clear;
No pang of horror for the soul,
No cause of guilt or fear.

No passions flame with in the glass,
No visions of despair;
But health and wealth for lad and lass,
And every wretched pair.

This water fresh and pure no mine
Which toil's own hand distills;
I mean the evil wrought by wine,
And drink's ten thousand ills.

I hate the man that rears the beast,
And carves him from the soul;
They murder, but from no depart,
Begone, then drink a bowl!

—Jas. Yeomans

PLUCKING VIOLETS.

As violets picked will never give us
a good time, even if we never give
an actual sign of our exhausted state, and
as it is not a good idea to pick violets
in a garden, it is a good idea to pick
the best ones for the garden and all the
rest.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week	One month	Three months	One year
Full column	\$7.00	\$20.00	\$50.00	\$400.00
Half column	3.50	10.00	25.00	200.00
Quarter column	1.75	5.00	12.50	100.00
Three inches	2.00	4.00	8.00	25.00
Two inches	1.50	3.00	6.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transient nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Passage tickets, 50 cents for first, twenty-five cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1890.

MUNICIPAL CONVENTION.

Today a convention of delegates from the municipalities in the Territories will be held at Indian Head, for the purpose of considering the municipal law and suggesting any amendments that may be necessary. The council of this municipality met on the 24th and appointed Mr. J. A. Cowan, chairman, J. R. Burn, councillor, and A. M. McLane, clerk, as delegates to the convention.

MANITOBA SCHOOL BILLS.

—The Mail's Ottawa correspondent says: I am told that Sir John Thompson in his mission to England is among other things charged with the delicate duty of procuring from the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England a pronouncement as to the constitutionality of the acts passed by the Manitoba Legislature at its last session abolishing the dual language and separate schools in that province. He will be strengthened in his application by the fact that the statute known as the Manitoba act, constituting that province, is by Imperial act, and therefore has the force of Imperial statute. He will be able to represent, even if the matter was passed upon by the Supreme Court of Canada, that it would not end there, as no matter which way the decision went the losing party would appeal to the Privy Council, and therefore that august body may as well be called in for final adjudication in the first instance. In taking this course the Government will avoid the odium of making the decision on these vexed questions, and will be able to point to Blake's resolution last session, which declared in favor of such submission, as in a great measure justifying them in doing so. The Governor-General has now the power of submitting any question to the Supreme Court, but that tribunal can, and invariably does, merely answer yes or no to the question submitted, affording no clue to the reason why this decision is arrived at. Blake's resolution, if adopted, would necessitate the rendering of reasoned opinion on any point submitted to the court. The resolution was adopted by the government, but no statute was passed crystallizing the resolution into law. Whether or not, if the Privy Council consents to adjudicate upon the matter, Sir John Thompson will make an arrangement for both sides being heard before the court, is not very clear. The Government has a whole year in which to disallow the act filed.

—In 1887, in the Sate of Kansas, 20,000 women went to the polls. The State Librarian subsequently examined the files of eight thousand papers published in the State, and without exception they bore testimony, direct or indirect, to the good conduct of the women, the courteous manner in which they were treated, and the powerful influence they exerted in favor of morality.—Nation.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CASE.

A despatch from Newfoundland states that the colonists along what is known as the French shore of the island have combined to resist any attempt to put the *modus vivendi* in operation, and that a conflict will be almost unavoidable if they are interfered with by either England or France. If this be true the situation is a grave one. An act of violence on the part of the colonists, or of either the English or the French ships stationed along the coast, may at any moment lead to serious results, and destroy all prospects of a peaceable solution of the difficulty. It is not easy to see, however, what solution of this character is possible, short of a surrender of some sort on the part of England, if France is really in the mood ascribed to her. There is, in the first place, no live lost between John Bull and his neighbor, and the latter feels under no obligation even to lift a finger to help the Englishman out of his predicament. In the next place, there is probably more than a grain of truth in the frequently repeated statement that France recognizes that in the Newfoundland trouble she has a powerful lever with which to force England out of Egypt. She claims that the condition upon which that power was permitted to occupy the latter country, namely, that the occupation should cease upon the restoration of order, has been fulfilled, and that the British troops should now be withdrawn. In the Chamber of Deputies recently M. Ribot said in answer to a question: "The English Government knows that if we sincerely desire cordial relations, and if we carefully study to set aside any cause of discussion between the two great nations, we cannot without protest let England seize upon that valley of the Nile and on that Suez canal which interests all Europe, and that we shall show as much tenacity in reminding her of it as she shows in deferring the execution of the engagements she has taken." What better means, then, of applying the screw for the purpose of compelling the fulfillment of those alleged engagements than a refusal to enter on any other terms into negotiations for the settlement of the fisheries difficulty? France undoubtedly hopes too, by insisting upon the point of flesh which the old treaties gave her to compel the Newfoundlanders in the end to sell her fisheries. She has the advantage and apparently intends to make the most of it. At the best, therefore, the situation is a most embarrassing one for England, and it certainly would not be improved by any collision between the colonists and the French warships.—Mail.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

English sentimental objections to the cession of Heligoland to the Germans have already begun to disappear. It is not surprising that the people of the country in nearly every chapter of whose history territorial acquisition takes a prominent place should feel inclined to grumble at the loss even of an isolated rock in the German Ocean, which has never been of any special value to them; but now that they are beginning to realize that Lord Salisbury has really made an excellent bargain, and that the surrender of Heligoland is merely a small price paid for most valuable concessions in Africa, their injured feelings are healing rapidly. Sentiment often plays an important part in public affairs, but its power speedily vanishes when it comes into collision with material advantage.

There is plenty of evidence that the bargain is an excellent one for both parties. Germany does well in gaining possession of an island off her coast which she can put to good use for defensive purposes. England, on the other hand, is placed on a firm footing in Central and Eastern Africa. It is but a few days since Mr. Stanley, who should know as much about Africa as any man, and even more than most European statesmen, was upbraiding the Imperial Government for its sup-

ineness in allowing Germany to secure the chief territorial prizes on the eastern side of the Dark Continent. He complained bitterly of its apparent willingness to surrender 150,000 square miles of most valuable territory. He has been condemning Lord Salisbury; now he is blessing him. Not only does England, as the result of the bargain, obtain the large area mentioned, but she secures half a million square miles in addition. The line separating the German and English spheres has been clearly defined, and the British flag will now be supreme almost from the southern end of the Victoria Nyangato to the Egyptian boundary. England gains a strip of sea-coast, and, more important still, is conceded the supervision of Zanzibar, upon which Germany had laid her hand. She will thus enjoy a virtual protectorate over an island with which she now does \$10,000,000 worth of trade annually. No wonder Mr. Stanley is pleased, and that the English people, seeing this, are well content. It is reported, on the other hand, that Major Wissmann's commercial adviser is dissatisfied, and claims that under the agreement England will control Africa. A Berlin paper, too, which has close relations with the Government, suggests that England should be asked to pay a little more for the advantages conceded to her, thus intimating that the cession of Heligoland alone is not a sufficient price. It is quite clear, therefore, that the bargain is one with which England has good reason to be satisfied, not only because of the direct advantages she will derive from it, but because in a general way it will do much to strengthen the friendship which exists between her and Germany. It will be attacked in Parliament, of course, on sentimental and on all other possible grounds, but the attack will be simply a party move, and as such will have little influence with the people.—Mail.

PREACHING POLITICS.

Written by George B. Cheever, D. D., in 1857.
Nothing can possibly be more hypocritical. The truth is, that the moment any sin passes from the individual to the nation, and is sanctioned by law, and becomes what is called organic, then instantly the speech against it is branded as political preaching; so that, if you wish to take all manner of sin from the touch and control of the pulpit, if you wish to shield it from that rebuke which God has appointed to be thundered against it, you have only to make it legal and national, and you have given it a tabernacle, a pavilion, you have enshrined it as a Dagon, before which you must put off the shoes from your feet, and approach it only to bow down and worship. If a man has two wives, you may preach against polygamy, and no body thinks of charging you with preaching politics; but if a State set up polygamy, by law, and its support be made a plank in the political platform of a party, then, if you touch upon it in the pulpit, you are preaching politics. Whenever, and in whatever way, you bring religion to bear upon politics, there are men who will accuse you of political preaching; but you are not to stop for that.

I tell you, no wonder that the modern pulpit has lost its power, when men are afraid of the application of that power, and tremble at the consequences. The gospel is not to be perverted as a political lullaby, and shall not be muzzled at the mandate of intriguing politicians. There is nothing, from the beginning to the end of the alphabet, connected with moral issues and bearing on men's duty which may not at the proper time be made the subject of investigation in the pulpit, and the proper time for the consideration of any sin is the very time, and the proper place the very place where the sin is practiced, where its lawfulness, expediency, and righteousness are maintained, and where its disastrous, demoralizing, destructive influence is felt, and not at the antipodes, where sins are reigning of an entirely opposite character. The proper time and place for the consideration of idolatry is in the pre-

sence of the idol-worship, and in the community where such an abomination prevails, or where it is defended; and no matter what laws or antique usages and authorities of State and custom sustain the iniquity, that makes no difference in the duty of the preacher. The application of the gospel must be made; nor is there any time to be lost, since the argument of possession, custom and law is every day growing stronger. Just so with every dear, cherished, fashionable evil. If the probing of it occasions agitation, anger, strife, that very thing is proof of the necessity of so dealing with it; and if it is warmly contested not to be an evil nor a sin, that itself just clearly shows the danger and ruin of letting it alone, and the pressing necessity of pouring the light of God's Word upon it. If it be interwoven with the politics of the State and of society so much the worse; so much the more hazardous to meddle with it, but so much the more necessary.—N. Y. Voice.

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

The two bulwarks of the liquor-traffic are avarice and appetite,—the avarice of the liquor seller and the appetite of the drinker; avarice behind the bar and appetite in front of it. And some have gone so far as to say that civilization has nothing to offset these two tremendous forces. But have all the resources of civilization been tried? Is there no reserve power that has not yet been brought into play? The power of government seems to be inadequate, but that is chiefly against the common foe. But back of the parties there is another force—the Home. Hitherto that has been denied, because woman has been denied the common right of humanity—the right to protect her children and her home. The injustice of this denial is becoming more and more apparent, and there is hope of a remedy at no distant day. When woman has the "white ballot" placed in her hands, the "reserve power" of the nation will come to the front in the battle with the saloon. There can be no doubt as to how the power will be used. The strongest instincts in woman, says Miss Willard, are those of protection for herself and her little ones, and of love and loyalty to her husband and her son, and with the ballot these instincts may be a sufficient offset to avarice and appetite at the polls. The sex, as a whole, may be counted upon on the side of morality and sobriety. Morally they hold the balance of power. In the pentecentaries of the United States there are fifty-four thousand men against five thousand women.

That woman's ballot will be cast against the saloon and all that the saloons implies, is well understood by the liquor-sellers. A secret circular sent out by a Liquor Association in the United States, and addressed to legislators and others, had this significant passage: "Set your heel upon the Woman's Suffrage movement every time, for the ballot in the hand of woman means the downfall of our trade." In Washington Territory the franchise was conferred upon women and they voted for local option, but the Supreme Court of the Territory declared the bill unconstitutional. Straightway the saloon men held high jubilee. Bonfires were lighted, bells were rung, and beer flowed in streams, because women were denied the right to vote. In 1888, however, the Legislature restored the right by an overwhelming majority, and the rejoicing of the liquor men was turned into wailing. It is not to the credit of the Dominion, and especially of Ontario, that the young State of Washington should be ahead of us on this question. Why does Mr. Mowat refuse to deal with the subject? Does he fear the vengeance of the liquor vote? It looks like it.

There can be no reasonable doubt that Woman Suffrage is an indispensable factor in the settlement of the liquor problem. Their vote is needed to carry Prohibition, and their influence will be needed to enforce it. With the parties divided as at present, Prohibition must always go to the wall, and only

woman's vote can throw a preponderating weight on the side of right. Men are always swayed by motives of expediency and party allegiance; but with women moral considerations prevail. It is probable for this reason that the existing parties are so loath to take up the question of Woman Suffrage; but it was just for this reason it was made a plank in the platform of the New Party. We are convinced that the ballot is the right of woman as much as of men, but our main argument rests upon the practical value that woman's vote will have in abolishing the curse of the liquor traffic. Wherever they have been entrusted with the ballot they have used it in the interests of the home and against the saloon, the gambling hell and the brothel. To withhold it from them is a fatal blunder. Let all good men and true help to correct the mistake.—Nation.

THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

The business of making geography is going on at a rate never before known. The European powers have been for some time like painters on a blank organ, only needing a touch to the cracks, and each adding at the particular motions to which it is adapted. Manifest destiny had placed the paws of England over Africa. Germany's great longing has been to be a maritime country like England. Russia's great aim is to make great strides at the Balkan peninsula, while France goes snapping about when she sees others snapping. The partition of Africa or rather the curbing of Germany's ambitions or that of Russia's, is making great changes in the map of the world. The Anglo-German treaty, differing in this from most treaties, has given satisfaction to both peoples. The Germans have acquired a rock, with a few disaffected inhabitants, in the German Ocean at the mouth of the Elbe, and are already full of the most magnificent naval and maritime schemes. Works are indeed in contemplation to turn her magnificent capital into one of the first sea ports in the world. One effect of this acquisition of Heligoland is that it has not perhaps sufficiently valued, namely the object lesson which it affords to the world of the difference between German and English rule. The Frisian inhabitants unanimously threaten to become voluntary exiles from their island home when it becomes German, and the German Government has found it necessary to guarantee them for twenty years from the burdens of German citizenship in order to break their fall. This will be much pondered of wherever Britain and Germany are in competition for territory. Heligoland's value as a military or naval station, if it has any, comes of its proximity to Germany and could therefore only be useful to Germany or to an enemy of Germany's. Great Britain has never taken steps to fortify it, and could not do so without giving Germany good cause for offence unless hostilities were in sight. To hand Heligoland over to Germany was therefore the best thing England could do with it, and it is well to emphasize her demand for the war indemnity promised by Turkey after the last Russo-Turkish war, making the alternative the so-called independence of Bulgaria and a very considerable sum of money. Russia, under the terms of the independence of Bulgaria is that she shall in no case choose her own rulers, and that whoever she chooses of her own nation shall for that reason be held obedient to their country's Russian dependency. France proposes to console herself with Dalmatia and a slice of poor, distracted Brazil. The Dalmatians are making the most practical sort of preparation for the next movement of French rule by shutting their own king out of his capital and bearing their own military power to pieces by bloody civil war. France has acknowledged the so-called Republican Government of Brazil on the condition, as is publicly planned, that the boundaries between Brazil and Guiana be settled on a line satisfactory to France. This line is further explained, will at least double the present French Guiana and may possibly nullify it by five, giving France a new position on the Amazon and the right of navigation of that great river. Does France think that she has, by becoming a republic, become exempt from the operation of the Mosaic doctrine which forbids a nation to do as the Mexican enterprise, or is she inclined to deny that transaction assumption.—Witness.

EDITOR REMBERTON.

of the Delta Reporter—a well known journalist says: "I consider Birdock blood the best medicine made, and would not be without it on any account. It should be kept in every home in the land."

—The Governor of the State of Massachusetts has determined to enforce the law of 1875 against drinking intoxicating liquors in a standing position. According to the letter of the law, people who are seated at a table in a public house must be seated at a table with the intention of eating also. The law has been much ridiculed as one against "perpendicular" drinking but it is founded on good sense. A great deal of the drunkenness of the United States and of Canada is a direct result of the absurd custom of "treating to drinks at the bar." One does not treat the crowd to drinks and then each of the crowd must in turn "treat" the rest of the table, so that by the time each one has received an abominable hospitality, most of the drinkers have lost their mental balance and a regular orgy results. "Horizontal" drinking, as drinking while seated at a table is called, is, it is said, not popular. The word horizontal would apply better to the results of drinking.—Witness.

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Mrs. John McMahon, Tichobone,

THE GRAMMATICAL BOY.

Bill Nye shows the difference between the Old and the New Style.

Sometimes a sad, homelike feeling comes over me, when I compare the prevailing style of anecdote and school literature with the old McGuffey brand, so well known thirty years ago. Today our juvenile literature, it seems to me, is so transparent, so easy to understand, that I am not surprised to learn that the rising generation shows signs of lawlessness.

Boys today do not use the respectful language and large, inauspicious words that they did when Mr. McGuffey used to stand around and report their conversation for his justly celebrated school reader. It is difficult to think of, but it is none the less true, and for one I think we should face the facts.

I am the careful student of school literature to compare the following examples, which I have written myself with great care, and arranged with special reference to the matter of choice and difficult words, with the flippant and common place terms used in the average school book of today:

One day as George Fitzgerald was going to his tent, and while passing through the wood, he spied a tall man approaching in an opposite direction along the highway.

"Ah!" thought George, in a low, mellow tone of voice, "whom have we here?"

"Good morning, my fine fellow," exclaimed the stranger, pleasantly. "Do you live in this locality?"

"Indeed I do," returned George cheerfully, dodging his eyes. "In yonder cottage, near the glen, my widowed mother and her thirteen children dwell with me."

"And is your father dead?" exclaimed the man with a rising inflection.

"Extremely so," murmured the lad, "and oh, sir, that is why my poor mother is a widow."

"And how did your papa die?" asked the man, as he thoughtfully stood on the other foot of a whiff.

"Ah, sir," said George, as a large, hoar stole down his pale cheek and fell with a loud report on the warty surface of his bare foot, "he was lost at sea in a bitter gale. The good ship foundered two years ago last Christmas, and father was married to my mother here. No one knew of the loss of the ship and that the crew was drowned until the next spring, and then it was too late."

"And what is your age, my fine fellow?" quoth the stranger.

"If I live till next October," said the boy in a declaratory tone of voice suitable for a second reader, "I will be 9 years of age."

"And who provides for your mother and her large family of children?" queried the man.

"Indeed I do, sir," replied George in a shrill tone. "I toil, oh, so hard, sir, for we are very, very poor, and since my elder sister, Ann, was married to a lumberman, he has been born to live with us. I have to toil more assiduously than heretofore."

"And by what means do you obtain a livelihood?" exclaimed the man, in slowly measured and grammatical words.

"By digging wells, kind sir," replied George, picking up a tired ant as he spoke and stroking it on the back, "I have a good education, and so I am able to dig wells as well as a man. I do this day times, and take in washing at night. In this way I am enabled barely to maintain our family in a precarious manner, but, oh, sir, should my elder sister marry, I fear the number of my brothers-in-law would have to suffer."

"And do you not fear the deadly fire damp?" asked the stranger in an earnest tone.

"Not by a damp sight," answered George, with a long gurgling laugh, for he was a great wag.

"You are indeed a brave lad," exclaimed the stranger, as he repressed a smile. "And do you not at times become very weary and wish for other ways of earning your money?"

"Indeed I do, sir," said the lad, "I would fain run and romp and play like other boys, but I must engage in constant manual labor, or we will have no bread to eat, and I have not seen a policeman's paws perched in the mud and morning dew."

"And what if I were to tell you that your papa did not perish at sea, but was saved from a burial grave?" asked the stranger in pleasing tones.

"Ah, sir," exclaimed George, in a gentle manner, again doffing his cap, "I am too polite to tell you what I would say, and besides, sir, you are much larger than I am."

"But, my brave lad," said the man in low, musical tones, "do you not know me, George? Oh, George?"

"I must say," replied George, "that you have the advantage of me, for I have never seen you before, I cannot at this moment place you, sir."

"My son, oh, my son!" murmured the man, at the same time taking a large strawberry mark out of his vest pocket and showing it to the lad.

"Do you not recognize your parent on your father's side? When our good ship went to the bottom, all perished save me. I saw several miles through the billows, and at last, utterly exhausted, I clung to the edge of life. Suddenly I stepped on something hard, it was the United States!"—Bill Nye in Detroit Free Press.

The Count Fate.

"Where is the dashing border who used to be the life of the table when I was here before, Mrs. Livermore?" asked an old patron of the house, addressing the landlady.

"I married him," said the landlady.

"Indeed! He was one of the sprightliest fellows I ever met, always bubbling over with spirits and chuck full of stories. He's away from home, I suppose. I haven't seen him since I returned."

"He's at home; he has never been away."

"Indeed! where is he, then?"

"He's in the kitchen washing dishes."—Boston Courier.

Improving the Present.

Gentlemen! On Uncle Nastas, wrestling with a watermelon—Are you afraid of crumps, Uncle Nastas? (contemptuously)—Well, does your nose I don't care for or for crumps!—The Epoch.

Small Points.

A servant once preached a whole sermon on etiquette for a housekeeper in one sentence. "How can Mrs.—expect her servants to treat her politely," said she, "when she is so disrespectful to them?" Respect cannot exist on one side only. It must be given if it is expected.

It is proper to use cards at the concluding of the wedding reception if you can do so. If not, send them on the wedding day or immediately after.

—Good men are divided into two camps, Conservative and Reform; hence their votes neutralize each other. If the public sentiment of good men could be unified into political sentiment in a party whose watchword is—"The saloon must go," how quickly the huge iniquity of the liquor traffic would be removed.—Nation.

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Rev. J. F. Enay, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. F. Enay, Pastor.

Service every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock.

Sunday School and Teaching Service at 11 o'clock.

Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 10 o'clock.

ROBERTY.

Service every Sunday afternoon at 14:30 o'clock, 12:30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

QU'APPELLE.

Service every second Sunday in the month.

Mass at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 10 o'clock (7 p.m.).

Parish—Rev. G. Montreuil.

MANSION.

QU'APPELLE PARISH.

Regular meeting on the Tuesday before Lent, at 10 o'clock.

W. M. G. (see, P. O. Box 100).

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7:00 p.m.	San Francisco, S.F.	7:45 a.m.
10:00	Portland, O., W.R.	8:30
3:00 p.m.	Tacoma, W.T.	10:00
5:00	Seattle, W.T.	2:00

READ DOWN.	STATIONS.	READ UP.
3:00 p.m.	Victoria	10:30 a.m.
13:10	Vancouver	14:25
	New Westminster	14:22

READ DOWN.	STATIONS.	READ UP.
19:22	North Bend	8:19
4:13	Kamloops	23:00
12:15	Glacier House	14:25
16:30	Donald	12:35
17:15	Golden	11:53
19:50	Wardley	10:06
22:25	BAFFY HOT SPRINGS	0:45
23:15	Canmore	4:55
2:30	Calgary	2:30
10:00	MELTOWN HAY	18:30
10:17	Dumfries	12:43
12:40	Maple Creek	16:30
16:15	Swift Current	11:30
21:51	Moose Jaw	6:25
23:35		

